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AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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JOB PRINTING
of descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Hower block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

OB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

VID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perlman Sewing Machine, corner of Iain and Main sts., over Miller's store. v2-n33

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

ER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, ower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

RY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & ewelry &c., Main Street near West st. vl-n43

. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and ewelry, Main st., just below the American ce. vl-n43

IS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, r southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

ATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre treet, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

VID BETZ, Boot and shoemaker, Main st., elow Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

NRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in oots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., bove the Court House. vl-n43

. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, xchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.--Teeth nserted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n43

. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d loor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange ol." vl-n43

. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d loor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange ol." v4-n3

. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician- orth side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, orth side Main street, below Market, vl-n43

. BUTTER, M. D, Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, pposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

S LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey uilding Main street, vl-n43

. A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, oks, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main vl-n43

. M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy oods, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, ain street below Market. vl-n43

. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' oaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner and West sts. vl-n43

. MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy oods, Main st., below American House, vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

UMBIA HOTEL, by E. Stoltzner, Main s ove Court House. vl-n

RS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end Main street. vl-43

MYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery d Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exe Block, Main street. vl-n43

ERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groeries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and streets. vl-n39

. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

ACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main t., below Iron vl-n43

ENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchanise and Lumber, corner of Main street and ck road. vl-n43

. & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, holesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

. HOWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corer Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

RIMS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groies, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

. GHTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main treet below Market. vl-n43

. EYER, Groceries and General Merchanise. Main st., above West. vl-43

ELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, ne, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

ITMAN, Marble Works, one door below ost Office, Main street. vl-n43

OOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers d dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing ear the railroad. vln40

OSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy eaner, Scotlown. vln47

. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness- aker, Shive's Block Main Street, vln46

. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from orthwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper olar Lightning Rod. n-n19

. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades d fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-45

. COLELL, Furniture Rooms, three story ck, Main Street, West of Market st. vln43

OSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemut's alley, rear of American House. vln43

N A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash re Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

. DIFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orers at his residence or at Miller & Son's ompkin filled. Best green Western brush vl-n43.

S CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairer, rooms Main street bel. Iron. v2-n24

AMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice, Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

INGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and elodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

UEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone7 ks, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

RARD, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar d willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n43

Buck Horn.

. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry ods, groceries and general merchandise, ore in south end of town. v2-n13

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

DOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vln47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2nll

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln48

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PITTER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln46

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2nll

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. vln46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2nll

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. Sep.29'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions, for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
P. O. Box 3128, 189 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6, '69-1y.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER,
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 515 to 525 East Eleventh street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1y.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL,
247 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 5, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, westside.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to J. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 231 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. H. STRETCH, J. H. WALTER, } Gen'l Partners. Special Partner.
je21'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,'67-tf.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
Apr.24,69-tf WILLIAM PETTIT, Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor.
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may 6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds Wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
☞ 25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr6'70-tf.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side,
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68-tf

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YORT,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jly5'70-tf

Choice Poetry.

Is it a Sin to Love Thee?

Is it a sin to love thee? Then my soul is deeply dyed,
For my life-blood, as it gushes, takes its crimson from love's tide;
And I feel its waves roll o'er me and the blushes mount my brow,
And my pulses quicken rapidly, as the love dreams come and go;
I feel my spirit's weakness; I know my spirit's power;
I have felt my proud heart struggle in temptation's trying hour;
Yet amid the din of conflict, bending o'er life's hallowed shrine,
Yielding all, my soul has murmured, I am thine—forever thine.

Is it a sin to love thee? What were existence worth,
Bereft of all of heaven that lingers still on earth?
Friendship's smiles, like gleams of sunlight, shed their gilding o'er the heart;
But the soul still cries for something more than friendship can impart,
Frozen hearts, like ice-bound cyries, that no summer ray can melt,
Vainly boast their power to conquer what their hearts have never felt;
But I envy not their glory, 'mid the rapture that is mine,
When with earnest soul I tell thee, I am thine—forever thine.

Is it a sin to love thee? Gentle voices round me fall,
And I press warm hearts about me—but I've given thee my all.
What though stern fate divide us, and our hands, not hearts, be riven?
My all of earth thou hast—will more? I dare not offer Heaven!
Yet in some blessed moment when our dark eyes flashing, meet,
When I feel thy power so near me, feel thy heart's quick pulses beat—
Then I know—may God forgive me—I would everything resign,
All I have, or all I hope for—to be thine—forever thine.

Is it a sin to love thee? I remember well the hour
When we vowed our love to conquer, and resist temptation's power;
When I felt my heart was breaking, and my all of life was gone;
When I wept the hour I met thee, and the hour that I was born;
But a hidden storm was raging, and, amid the muffled din,
I flung my arms around thee, forgetting it was sin;
Close pressed upon thy bosom, with thy warm hand clasped in mine,
I smiled through tears and murmured: I am thine—forever thine.

Is it a sin to love thee? with love's signet on thy brow,
Though thy lot be dark as Hades, I will cling to thee as now;
Not mine the heart to fail thee, when other cheeks grow pale;
We have shared the storm together, I'll stand by thee through the gale.
Though our barks may drift asunder, yet with true hearts beating high,
Let the golden sunlight cheer us, or the angry storm-clouds fly;
From our helms, with steady brightness, our beacon lights shall shine,
And the watchwords on our pennons shall be —"Thine—forever thine!",

Is it a sin to love thee? when I bend the knee in prayer,
And before a High Omniscience my burdened heart lay bare,
On the breath of love to heaven, ascends thy blessed name,
And I plead weak, erring nature, if loving thee be shame;
Heaven knows 'tis no light sacrifice I've offered up to thee;
No gilded dream of fancy, but my being's destiny.
Since our fates we may not conquer here, divide thy lot from mine—
In the star-lit world above us, call me thine—forever thine!

Miscellaneous.

THE SNAKE EATER AND HIS STORY.

In the year 1828, a man under the *nom de guerre* of John Thompson, was traveling through the United States exhibiting himself as a snake cater, to the astonishment of the natives. He had a horse and van, carried his own tent from town to town, and generally pitched it in the suburbs. The tent held about 150 persons comfortably, and when John Thompson, who was his own door-keeper, found he had a sufficient number within, he closed the aperture, jumped upon a small platform, and tinkled a bell, upon which a curtain was raised, and the performer commenced his duties. The man seemed to be about twenty-eight years of age; his face was thin, and a leaden wanness overspread his features; but his sunken eyes had that supernatural brightness so often seen in the eyes of the consumptive. His voice, though faint, was musical, but interrupted by an occasional cough; and as he removed his cravat and turned up his wristbands over the cuffs of his coat, he pointed to a box before him covered with glass, and said: "I fany one desires to satisfy himself with regard to the reptile which I am now about to devour in the presence of you all, and to restore again from my throat alive, he will please draw near and examine it."

He then turned the box on end displaying the glass cover to the audience and disclosed to their sight a hideous rattlesnake. It was coiled, and, when disturbed, elevated its spiry head from its circle, and while its forked tongue played with a rapid motion, it darted against the glass, in vain attempts to escape, while its rattles continued to quiver with a violent and whizzing sound, accompanied by that apparent flattening of the head which denotes the highest pitch of resentment. Its dilated eyes shot fire, and the coarse scales in its contorted form grew rugged in its anger. There was no mistake about its being a veritable snake.

After this the box was put in its original position, the glass uppermost. A chilly shudder ran through the audience at the next performance. The snake cater turned his back to the company, and bent his face for a moment over the edge of the box, and a kind of chuckling sound was heard before he drew forth the horrible reptile in his hand. The snake seemed languid and passive, although the rattles continued to sound. He then placed the head of the venomous serpent to his lips, and opened his mouth, and the long coil began to descend. It was an appalling sight to see the huge reptile gradually going down the throat of a human being. The cheeks of the young man began to dilate, and his complexion became a livid purple. His eyes seemed bursting from their sockets; masses of foam gathered about his lips; and he looked as if he was undergoing the utmost mortal agony, and even exhibited throes of death. On one occasion no less than twelve of his audience were taken out in fainting fits.

After apparently mumbling and crushing the fearful meal, the snake eater again partially opened his lips, and the forked tongue of the reptile was seen playing like threads of bright red fire between them. Presently it began to emerge. It moved very slowly, as if held back by other serpents who had preceded it, in the awful deglutition of its master. As the long, loathsome folds hung from his lips, and continued to extend, the features of the snake eater assumed their wonted aspect, and in a moment the reptile had emerged, was replaced in the box, and the feat was accomplished.

Then, after seating himself for a few seconds to recover from the perilous execution of his task, the snake eater arose and addressed his audience. He desired them to believe that he wished not to appal, but to surprise them.—There was acknowledged an art in what he had done; but it was a mysterious and undiscovered one. "They call me mad," he added bitterly, "and a conjurer, but a conjurer I am not, and though I have been mad, I am not now. Yet often do I wish I were. You will denominate my calling one of foolish hazard, and perhaps of disgust; but did you know all, you would judge me better. I thank you for your attendance, and if I have succeeded in surprising you, my aim has been won."

THE SNAKE EATER'S BIOGRAPHY, AND THE WAY THE TRICK WAS DONE.

One day John Thompson had performed in the suburbs of a western city, when a gentleman appeared among the audience who had known the snake eater under a different name and in a different sphere of life; in fact, they had been college chums, and the visitor this evening had considered that the snake cater's lot would have been cast in quite a different mould. The old fellow-collegians met. Eight years only had they been parted, and yet what changes had taken place in that period!

"Will you go back with me to England?" said Thompson's old companion.

"No," answered the snake cater. "I must die in a land where all those I hold sacred are buried. I will tell you a short but melancholy history, and afterwards don't question me, but keep my secret; let me spin out the few years alloted to me as John Thompson, and let me select the spot where I must be buried.

"But to come to the facts my friend: I am not what you think I am. Though regarded hereabouts as one who has dealings with familiar spirits and wizards, I am a broken-hearted man, a child of sorrow, and almost without hope. I do not speak this for your sympathy, for human sympathy can but at best awaken afresh the wells of mournful tenderness in my heart without pouring one ray of sunshine upon the troubled fountains; they must flow on in darkness without a prospect of day, yet listen to my story.

"About eight years ago, with the spirit of adventure stirring within me, I came from the walls of an English university to the far western States of America. I wrote to my parents for money; in fact I asked for my patrimony, and said I would never expect any more from them. They sent me a handsome sum, and I sought with this capital in hand to make trade with the Indians, and, therefore, took land close on the frontiers. I bought furs from the natives, and bartered generally with them. For all the country could produce I gave manufactured articles; and thus I went on prosperously. My capital doubled, trebled, quadrupled—in fact, in all respects, I was prosperous. Then followed a love affair, and it was pure love with me, my friend. The family of my affianced thought I lived too much out of civilized life, and would not consent to our union; and so we eloped, and what a wife she made me! I speak not in rhapsody, but she was the loveliest being that ever inhabited this lower world. None could excel her in beauty, and she made that beauty perfect by the graces of a mind pure and highly cultivated. Her voice was melody, her smile a burst of pure and living light, and her calm, blue eyes were the sweet expositors of a sinless affection. To speak no more of her perfections, suffice it to say that I loved her with my whole soul. She was my idol; her happiness was the center of my every wish, and she was the object of my every aspiration.

"We were married; time went on, and brought me a bud from the rose I had established in my green bower at home. We were indeed happy then. Aloof from society, though we missed a few of its luxuries, we suffered none of its vexations and demoralizing corruptions. On Sundays we rode many miles through the wilderness to attend a place of worship established by the missionaries, and to hear the word of God read and revealed.

"On the day that my darling little Sarah had attained her second year, she was seated near to my counter, and her mother was standing by, when three fierce looking Indians entered the store. They had evidently traveled a long way for their leggings were torn and dirty, and their feet were almost sore. I recognized one of them instantly as the Crouching Wolf, a desperate being who hung alternately around the skirts of settlements, begging for rum, or getting it in barter for the furs of wild animals. Just a year previous to this he had visited me for the purpose of procuring the 'fire-water'; I had refused him, and he left me with the view of future vengeance.

"Hoogh!" said he, and he reeled up with his gruff-looking companions toward the counter where my child was play and my wife stood, "the Crouching Wolf said he would come back. He wants the talking water; he wants that or revenge. He will have one."

"I tried to reason with him, but he was deaf to reason. He had tasted from the flagon of one of his red companions, and the fumes were in his brain.

"'Come, medicine man,' said he, 'the Wolf wants the fire milk. Where is it? He cannot wait. His spirit is up, and his forehead is warm.'

"I saw that he grew desperate; but my resolution was taken. I sternly denied him; it was a fatal denial.

"During the colloquy my wife and child had gone out on the green sward, and the latter was picking wild flowers and stringing them. The Crouching Wolf left me, growling some gutteral sentences to his companions; and oh! merciful Heavens! I saw them advance toward my child. I was motionless, and paralyzed with terror. As the Wolf approached my little girl, he drew a tomahawk from his belt, and flourished on high. I sprang toward him, but was pushed back by his companions. The dear, innocent, unaffrighted child smiled in the face of the Crouching Wolf, and it seemed as if the cheerful purity of her looks stayed his vengeful arm. He paused, until a scream from the mother aroused the terror of her little girl. She then shrunk back from the relentless savage while her mother like myself, was kept at bay, and the dear little innocent, quivering with dismay, said, in childish simplicity. "Naughty Indian! if he hurts Sarah, ma will be angry, and punish him."

As she said this she burst into tears; her last forever!

"In one instant the trenchant weapon of the infuriated Indian clove asunder the head of my babe; in the next his excited comrades, of whom now there were five, had murdered the wife of my bosom. I have an indistinct and horrid remembrance of my burning store—the red fiends yelling over the consuming roof and wall—and my escape to the forest. The rest was but silence and oblivion. I was a mad man!

"Ten months after that I found myself in New Orleans. I had reached the city, no one knew how—had been conveyed to a hospital, kindly treated, and discharged as cured, but an outcast and a beggar. Misfortunes seldom come alone. I found that during my seclusion from the world my father had died, and as I had already received my share of his property, the residue melted away among several brothers and sisters. My inheritance on this side of the Atlantic being destroyed by Indians, I was without home or friend.

"How I subsisted I scarcely know. At last as I was one day walking moodily along, I saw a group collected around an Indian who was performing tricks from a box with a rattlesnake. The Indian was the Crouching Wolf.

"The murderer of my wife and child!" I exclaimed, as I penetrated through the ring and with one fierce blow felled the vile monster to the earth. I seized him by the throat. I placed my knee upon his breast. In a few moments he was a distorted and ghastly corpse beneath my feet.

"My award of retribution was considered just, and no effort was made to arrest me. Availing myself of the box belonging to the Crouching Wolf, which I contended was mine as a debt, I soon learned the mystery of the art as if by intuition. An upper drawer of the box contained the real rattlesnake; an under drawer merely the skin of one, which could be inflated by the breath at will. The motion of the tongue which was dried and had wires within, was produced by load-stone; the movement of the rattles by the same cause. Filled from the lungs, it could readily be taken into the mouth and repassing outward, inflated again. I bought a new snake from the museum, which I killed and prepared according to the model before me. I could not endure the thought of even using the same instruments employed by the destroyer of all that I most loved on earth, and I turned from his trickery with a feeling of almost positive loathing; yet in the end I did not see why I should not make capital out of it.

"A little practice made me an adept in the mystery of snake eating, and I have since wandered in loneliness from town to town, attempting this curious enterprise. My pecuniary success has been sufficient for my comfort and convenience. With a slight exertion I can turn my face into the colors and contortions you have just witnessed this evening, and which heighten the interest of the spectacle.

"But these things can only temporarily divert my thoughts, for I carry within my heart an aching fever, which no prosperity can allay or remove. The objects which have cheered me can cheer no more. I stand alone in this wilderness world a mourner and a pilgrim. My visions are of my wife and child; my day dreams are of them; but I must suffer, you see, until I meet them in that better country where the sun descends not, and darkness is unknown; where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest; I can forget my child, for her existence seems to me like a misty trance, in the fond assurance that the sparkling dew drop has exhaled in heaven; but for the cherished rose that sustained it, I cease not to grieve. Alas for the wife of my bosom!"

With the last words the snake eater's voice failed, his body was convulsed, until a flood of tears relieved him. He would hear no sympathetic words from his friend but parted with him thus. "You alone have my secret. In a few months more my body must be consigned to the earth on the sacred spot where my wife and child were murdered. You will be one of the executors of my will and I beseech you faithfully to carry out my instructions."

The snake cater was right. A few months after this interview he died; and now, in the very center of a populous town, on the banks of the Mississippi, may be seen a tombstone recording the events which occurred on that spot and the hope of the departed husband that he should meet his wife in heaven.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—A Western coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from exposure. "What do you mean by that?" asked a relative of the dead man; "there are two bullet-holes in his skull." Just so," replied the coroner; "he died from exposure to bullets."

A Girl of Thirteen Murders Her Child and its Father and then Commits Suicide.

A few days ago there occurred, in the lower part of Union County, N. C., not far from the State line, a case of infanticide, murder and suicide, which, in its heinousness, has seldom been equaled. The attending circumstances, in connection with their absorbing interest, point to a state of morals not at all enviable. As far as we can learn, the facts are these. They need no comment. The perpetrator of this crime was a white girl of between 13 and 14 years of age. It had been noticed for some time past that she was *encinte*, but no one had any idea that she would attempt to destroy her offspring. The morning after the deed is supposed to have been committed, the girl acted in a very strange manner, undressing herself, and going from place to place as if out of her head. Every place was searched, and at last, by threatening the girl with instant hanging, she disclosed the whereabouts of the body of the child. When found it presented a sight the most sickening and repulsive. It was completely hashed up with cuts, and out of all shape with bruises, bearing the traces of fire. She was then confined at home to await the due process of the law. Every hour seemed to visit upon her some new trouble, until at last she sank into a dreamy existence, appearing to recognize no one, hear no one, and, in fact, to be utterly oblivious to the world around her. In this state she was left the night succeeding the murder of her child, alone in her room. At about 12 o'clock she arose from her bed and, crossing the hall which led past her door, she entered the opposite room, where her stepfather, a man of 50, was sleeping. Here she took a large razor from the table, and, quietly gliding up to the bed, struck at what she supposed to be her stepfather's throat, but which proved to be his arm. Feeling the pain he jumped from the bed and grappled with his unknown and unseen adversary. The struggle lasted not more than a minute, the man receiving a fatal wound in the jugular vein, sank to the floor. The girl received a slight wound in the face, which, although painful, was not dangerous. She next sought the part of the house where her mother and sisters were sleeping, and shouted in a frantic voice, "I've killed my child and the child's father, and now I'll kill myself." Her mother rushed out and found her covered with blood and groaning heavily. Her wounds were found to be fatal, the last cut having severed one of the large blood vessels of the throat. When she perceived that she must die she confessed to all; to having first cut the child to pieces with a large knife, and then trying to burn it in the woods, when she was disturbed by footsteps and forced to bury it; to having such a hatred for the "thing," as she called it, as to take it out of the ground and to having trampled on it for some time; and lastly to having buried it again. She said her stepfather was the father of her child, and had induced her, months before it was born, to destroy it. Having made this, her dying confession, and exonerating all others, she slowly sank away.

Martha Washington's Watch.

The "father of his country" had a couple of "love affairs." The first was with Miss Mary Phillipse, a daughter of the owner of the Phillipse estate in Westchester and Putnam counties. With the graces of this lady he was almost incurably smitten, and tradition avers that "George H."—as he is profanely called—"sat up" with his "girl" all night occasionally. But, in the modern phrase, Mary "couldn't see it," and gave George the mitten some time in the year 1756. In the year 1758 he met the widow Custis, and not being favored at that time with the advice of the elder Mr. Samuel Weller, he neglected to "bevare" of that dangerous variety of the sex, fell over head and ears in love with Mrs. Custis, successfully "sparked" her, and in due course of time was married to her. His old flame Miss Phillipse, became the wife of Roger Morris. George's wedding occurred in 1759.

After the betrothal of George and Martha, he presented his lady love with a handsome gold watch, made expressly to his order in London. This watch is now in Newburg, and an effort is being made by the citizens to purchase the interesting old relic and deposit it at Washington's headquarters in that city. The price asked for it is only $1,000. It was given by Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Haliburton, her niece, and the mother of Judge James D. Haliburton, of Virginia. The saddest part of its history is that it is now thrown on the market for sale, as one of the results to its owners, the family of Judge Haliburton, of the fortunes of our late war

The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, August 12, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Delegate Nominations.

We have heretofore on several occasions called attention to the subject of reform in the making of nominations, and have recommended that such changes should be made in our Delegate system as would make it more just in character and satisfactory in operation. Every year, every successive convention, convinces us more and more of the necessity of reform and our sense of duty to the public impels us to express that conviction and to point out those remedial changes which, in our opinion, will be found upon trial to be most effectual and salutary.

The two main objects to be secured by amendment of our rules of nomination are evidently the following:

1. The representation of our election districts in Convention in proportion to their democratic vote; and

2. The representation (as nearly as may be) of *all* the voters who take part in the primary elections.

Neither of these objects is secured by our present delegate system which must therefore be characterized as imperfect and unjust. A district with 50 voters has the same number of delegates and the same power in convention as one of 250; and whenever there is a contest in a district and the people are divided in their preferences between candidates, a part of them only can obtain representation and the rest are virtually disfranchised. Proportional representation of districts in connection with the Free Vote will remedy these evils, reduce the expense of elections and secure more of harmony in party action. But for deliberate and intelligent changes in the rules which regulate nominations we suppose we must look to a special Convention to be called to take them into consideration, inasmuch as ordinary conventions are too much occupied with the making of nominations to consider fully or properly the subject of reform. We hope that such a Convention will be called at some convenient time during the present year, and we believe that there is interest enough felt in the subject of reform to secure a full Convention and wise and proper changes.

The Proof.

A short time since we stated that the words "without defalcation" in a note, according to a decision of Radical authorities required an additional five cents stamp. The absurdity of such an idea was such that our business men hooted at the idea, and censured us for circulating such a statement. They properly urged that if the addition of those words made the note stampable, the clauses "for value received," and "with interest" would have the same effect. We admit that such would be the case, and if some zealous Republican will only write to the Revenue Department at Washington, making the proper inquiries we have no doubt that decisions to that effect will be promptly given. Whether just or unjust, legal or illegal, the decisions are always in favor of increased taxation. We believe that all our bankable notes contain the words "without defalcation," and yet are positive that none of them are ever stamped as agreements. We do not mean to insinuate that the officers and directors of our banks have ever wilfully violated the law; but like poor Billmeyer and thousands of others, they did not and could not fathom the inscrutable mysteries of the Internal Revenue Bureau. A Democratic Congress is the remedy for such absurdities.

Below we give the text of this ridiculous decision:

OFFICE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1870.

Sir:—J. Bastress, Cashier First National Bank of York, Pa., writes under date of the 7th inst., to this office, inquiring if the clause "without defalcation" inserted in a Promissory note subjects such a note to an additional stamp.

He has been referred to you, and you are therefore advised that such notes should in addition to the stamp required upon them, *as such*, be stamped as agreements with respect to the clause or words quoted. Respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Deputy Com.

J. W. PATSON, Esq., Collector, Carlisle, Pa.

Republicans in Sullivan County.

The Sullivan *Free Press* is very much disgusted with the results of the Republican Convention lately held in that county, and says

"The Republican County Convention which met at Forksville, on Tuesday last, was without doubt the greatest farce ever played off on the Republicans of this County."

So it would seem that, even in the party which claims all the political purity there is to be had, things are not always as they should be. It has become quite common for Republican Conventions to lay themselves open to criticism, the last one held in Philadelphia ending in a free fight, pistols and other Radical arguments being freely used. The *Free Press* still further remarks.

"Taking it all in all, our Convention this year was a decided failure, and did not, in any sense of the word, express the sentiments or feelings of the Republicans of the County, as a body, and so long as the Republicans of this county allow themselves to be blindfolded and led by the fascinating powers of one man, this state of things will continue to exist."

In view of all this we would advise the *Republican* of this place, to turn its attention from the alleged bribery and corruption of Democrats and attend a little to Radical errors of that description to which its attention is called by a Republican paper.

BY conciliation and working in harmony the Democracy of other States are achieving magnificent victories. In other districts in this State the party is organizing for victory, while here we are inactive, and apparently careless. If this District is ever to be carried, *now is the occasion*. But to succeed there must be harmony in our ranks, and united, determined action. For a while, at least, let discord cease and let us put away personal ambitions, petty strifes, and objects of lesser importance which threaten the peace of the party.

More Victories.

For the past four years the bulk of Congressional legislation has been to retain power in the Southern States. In order to accomplish this the most unscrupulous means have been used. Democrats whose majorities were among the thousands, have been turned out—whole State delegations refused admission when their opinions disagreed with those of the majority,—and an amendment to the Constitution passed, giving negroes suffrage under the belief that the Loyal Leagues could control their votes. Georgia, reconstructed on a loyal basis, has been denied representation because she subsequently turned Democratic, and now she does not know whether she is out or in the Union, and many wise Radical Congressmen are arguing that the term of the Governor and Legislature should be extended a year or two because they are Radical, and a new election would result in favor of the Democrats.

In North Carolina, which was carried for Grant by over 8000 majority, the party determined to perpetuate its power by proclaiming martial law in several Democratic Counties, arresting conservative citizens by imported hirelings, and, to crown all, had the United States troops ordered in to assist Holden in completing these outrages, and defying the Courts.

But the load has been too heavy and the people of North Carolina have achieved a magnificent victory, despite all the obstacles in their way. Carrying the Legislature means a gain of a U. S. Senator; and from present returns we have five out of the seven Congressmen.

In Kentucky, notwithstanding the heavy negro vote, we have triumphed *by 50,000 majority!*

Our success is equally signal in Tennessee.

Thus State after State is being loosed from Radical grasp, and it only remains for us in Pennsylvania to be equally steadfast and diligent to accomplish success.

To the Young Democracy.

In every district of the county there are some young Democrats of superior intelligence who might, if they choose, send us occasional communications on the leading events in their localities. The remarks of an exchange upon this subject are so appropriate that we transfer them to our columns. "Many young Democrats, probably, have often thought of corresponding for our paper, but have been deterred by the fear that their letters would not be acceptable. We feel like encouraging this class of our readers, and now extend to them a cordial invitation to contribute to the columns of our paper. Nevermind, if your letters are not exactly in ship shape; all writers have to practice long and patiently before they become perfect, and, besides, we will take care that they are put in proper trim, if necessary, before they appear in print. The exercise will be a good one for your mind; you will be acquiring a correct idea of the use of word; it will afford you pleasure to see your productions in type, and be helping, at the same time, to increase the interest of your county paper. Many of the best editors of the country commenced their careers by just such contributions to their home paper as we propose. Democratic fathers who have boys with a taste for writing cannot do a better thing than to encourage them in the practice of writing occasionally for the columns of the local papers."

How Outrageously We Are Taxed.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Heavy taxes are having their fruits at the South, and will have them here. The same seed bears the same fruit everywhere. Like a vile weed overrunning the fruits of sturdy toil they must be extirpated, ere labor meets its full and just reward. The people of the South are represented to be very much in debt, notwithstanding the large cotton crop of 1869, and the high price realized for it. Considerable distress is reported to prevail in South Carolina. One-tenth of the whole area of land in Fairfield county, and one-sixth of all in Williamsburg county, is advertised to be sold for taxes—State and county. The taxes are now very much greater than ever before, while the State debt has been increased nine millions in two years. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered that the people are unusually poor, nor that they are deeply interested in the war in Europe, on account of the fact that it may depreciate the price of cotton. Are not the Northern, Middle, and Western States suffering the same evil of heavy taxes and rapidly increasing debts by cities and by companies? Look at the growing debt of Philadelphia, on a credit weakened by virtual repudiation, and the huge debts of all our railroad and canal companies.

THE Radicals are constantly mouthing about equality. This is one of their favorite watchwords. Now, equality is one thing and a fanatic partiality is another thing. The difference between the two is illustrated by the conduct of that party toward the negro and the foreigner. The negro, although upon their own evidence, he had been kept while a slave in the most degrading and immoral condition, was admitted at once to the right of suffrage. But when they come to the foreigner, they require him to wait five years on trial, and then present a certificate of his moral conduct before they grant him the same right. The most brutal and ignorant negro can vote at once, but the most educated and refined foreigner must wait five years and then prove his character. And such is Radical equality.

THE following letter written by Ex-President Buchanan to a citizen of Washington (Pa.), during the first year of the civil war, is given for the first time to the public in a recent number of the Waynesburg *Messenger*:

WHEATLAND, 14th Sept., 1861.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 5th inst., requesting me to inform you of my age: I was born on the 23d of April, 1691.

I am glad to learn that you have two sons in the army of the Union. If I were a young man I should be there myself. I hope they may return to you with honor, after having served their country bravely and faithfully.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

WM. B. ROSE, Esq.

A FAMILY in Bangor, Maine, has owned the same umbrella for half a century. It is not stated whether the article was ever borrowed or lost, but it has several times been recovered.

Congressional.

We have received a letter from a subscriber in Bradford county, from which we take the following extracts:

13TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST. PA.,
BRADFORD COUNTY,
JULY 29th, 1870.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—As the time is fast approaching when the Democracy will select their candidate for Congress in the October election, it may be well to glance backward and note the result of former campaigns since the organization of the District.

In the campaign of 1862, the candidates were Henry W. Tracy, Independent Republican and supported by the Democrats, they making no nomination, and Robert F. Clark, who was placed upon the ticket ten days previous to the election. Mr. Clark's defeat at this time was caused solely by the disaffection in the Republican ranks caused by the nomination of Geo. Landon by the unfairness of the Convention which gave him the nomination over Mr. Tracy. His, Tracy's, majority was 1,817.

We next come to the campaign of 1864. Col. V. E. Piolett, being the Democratic candidate, and Ulysses Mercur the Radical candidate. This election occurred during the Presidential canvass between McClellan and Lincoln. The military were sent into Columbia county and many of her peaceful citizens were arrested, and sent to Fort Mifflin for no other crime under Heaven than that of voting the Democratic ticket. It was said in that campaign before any arrests were made. "No danger of Piolett's being elected, they ain't going to allow the Democrats to vote in Columbia county, but with all these outrages on quiet citizens, and Provost Marshal's officers in every town to drive Democrats into the army or a Bastile at the "tinkling of a little bell,"—not unlike Seward's, and the army vote all *counted* for Mercur, yet Colonel Piolett was defeated by only 1091 majority.

In the campaign of 1865, Hon. Wm. Elwell, Democrat, was defeated by Ulysses Mercur, Radical, by a majority of 1,298.

In 1868, the year of the last Presidential campaign, the candidates were Col. Piolett, Democrat, and Ulysses Mercur, Radical; in this convass Col. Piolett fought at every disadvantage. Thousands of dollars were brought into the State and scattered into every Congressional District to be used as a corruption fund. The severity of party discipline was brought into requisition and his opponent literally rode into Congress, upon the popularity of Gen. Grant the Radical candidate for President, by the insignificent majority of 311.

We have thus far traced the figures of the Congressional contests during the past eight years; it will be seen at a glance that Mercur's majority of 1,298 in 1866, was nearly obliterated in 1868.

Whoever shall be nominated let all go to work with a will and give up individual preference for the general good, and Oct. 1870 will see that we have a Democratic Representative from the thirteenth District. DEMOCRAT.

An Extravagant Administration.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Boutwell's elaborate statement of our expenditures during the last ten years:

Years,	*Expenditures.*
1860	$63,025,789.34
1861	66,657,127.20
1862	474,744,781.22
1863	714,709,995.58
1864	855,234,087.86
1865	1,290,312,982.41
1866	520,809,416.99
1867	357,542,478.71
1868	337,340,284.86
1869	321,490,597.75
1870	292,113,269.31
Total	$5,303,700,811.23

We invite our readers, and the whole country, to compare the expenditures for the two years 1860-61 and 1869-70 respectively. It will thus be seen that our rulers expended during the last two years of profound pecae $613,603,867.06. From this must be deducted in round numbers about two hundred and forty million dollars as interest on the debt during the two years, which leaves $373,603,867 expended in carrying on the government. From this, another deduction of about forty millions for pensions during the two years must be made, which the late war entailed, and the balance will be found to be $333,603,867.

The total amount expended in the two years of 1859-61 was $129,675,916. From this must be deducted, for interest paid in the two years—viz., $3,177,314 in 1860, and $4,000,173 in 1871—$7,177,487; which will leave a balance of $122,499,429 expended to carry on the government during the aforesaid two years of 1860-61. Now, we have increased during these ten years, or rather only eight years if strictly reckoned, say one-fifth; and the expenditure should therefore be increased one-fifth, which, if added to the $122,499,429 (being $24,499,885,) amounts in a sum total of $146,999,314.

But the party in power have expended, after giving them credit for the extra interest on the debt, pension, and a fifth increase for the increase of population, $333,603,867 against $146,999,314; or, in other words, *for every* dollar *expended*, exclusive *of interest and pensions, by the government in* 1869-61, *the rulers in* 1869-70 *expended as near as possible* two dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Well may all reformers of revenue or otherwise go with the above irrefutable record before the country and let our people give their verdict.—*World.*

CONGRESS has just appropriated $10,000 to support aged negro women in Washington City, and $300,000 for the extension of a negro asylum known as Winder's Building. There are thousands of aged white women in the country who need assistance, but negroes are the pets of the Radical party. If any one should try to get an appropriation for indigent and aged white females, we have no doubt Radical Congressmen would be troubled with what Thad. Stevens once described as "fragments of the Constitution sticking in their kidneys."

YESTERDAY at New York one John Real, a Democratic politician, was hung for the murder of a police officer in 1863. —*Press.*

If he had been a *Radical* politician, and sentenced in a Pennsylvania Court, Geary would have pardoned him long ago. In fact, he has pardoned Radical criminals out of *our* Court before they were sentenced.

IT is announced that Mrs. Lincoln's destitute circumstances, which it became the imperative duty of Congress to relieve, consisted in an income of less than $4,000, so that even with the tardy aid of our ungrateful country she has scarcely 35,000 francs a year to ward off starvation.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

PARIS, August 3.—The *Journal Officiel*, of this morning, declares that the present war is not against Germany nor against King William, but against Bismarck. The *Journal* regrets that the "Prussian King submits to the domination of this violent and unscrupulous minister."

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Danish Government still struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense and perhaps ungovernable. The sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is rumored that Count de Caumont la Forge has arrived in London as a special messenger from the Duke de Grammont, to assure the Government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is added that he has met with a cool reception.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The *Constitutionnel* says that the agent of Prince Charles of Roumania, in Paris, took an active part in procuring the renunciation of the throne of Spain by his brother, Prince Leopold. The Berlin Government, irritated at the conduct of the agent, have demanded his dismissal, but Prince Charles refuses to yield to the demand.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is understood that England has determined to make the invasion of Belgium a *casus belli*. The King of the Belgians will summon the Powers who have guaranteed her neutrality to her assistance as soon as her territory is invaded, and England will respond.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—4:20 p. m.—King William telegraphed the following despatch to the queen of Prussia:

"We gained a brilliant but bloody victory, storming Weissembourg and Galsberg, behind it. My regiment and the Fifty-eighth had heavy losses. Thank God for this first glorious achievement. May he help us further."

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The following dispatch has been received here from Niederotterbach, a small village on the Otter River, near Weissembourg, dated 6 o'clock Thursday evening: We have won a brilliant but bloody victory. The left wing was the attacking body, and consisted of the Fifth and the Eleventh Prussian Corps, with the Second (Bavarian.) This force carried by an assault, under the eyes of the Prince Royal, the fortress of Weissembourg and Gelsburg. Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps was splendidly defeated, being driven from its camp. Gen. Douay himself was killed. Five hundred prisoners were taken. None of them were wounded. Many Turcos were among the captured. The Prussian Gen. Kirchach was slightly wounded. The Royal Grenadiers and the Fiftieth Regiment of the line suffered heavy losses.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via London, 10 30 p. m—The Prince Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle:—

"A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. McMahon was totally beaten by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitsche. "FREDERICK WILLIAM,
"Prince Royal.

"Field of Battle, near Worth, 4:30 p. m."

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via London, 1:30 p. m.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early Saturday morning west of Saarbruck, near the Speicheen hills, General Kamers commenced an attack, supported by Generals Barnakan and Stupnagel. Gen. Von Goeben ultimately assumed command, and the action was severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Hogenau.

SUTZ, Aug. 7—morning.—It is reported that Marshal McMahon was wounded in the battle of yesterday. We have taken over 4,000 prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Information has reached London that the defeat of McMahon is complete, and that the Crown Prince has advanced to Hagenau and captured the place, routing the French. The French loss is stated at four thousand, in addition to a great number of prisoners. Thirty pieces of cannon and six mitrailleurs were taken.

MAYENCE, Aug. 7,—6 a. m.—General Coeben reports concerning the fight west of Saarbrucken, that many hundreds of prisoners were taken. From these we gather that Frossard's corps was engaged. Our force in the action was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. General Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command. Gen. Francois is dead. The loss is heavy on both sides. The number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—King William sends the following dispatch to the Queen:

"Good news! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy! We captured 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and six mitrailleurs. McMahon, during the fight, was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from eleven in the morning until nine at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses are heavy."

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Empress has issued the following proclamation:

Frenchmen: The opening of the war has not been favorable to us. Be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land—that of France; a single flag—that of the national honor. I came among you, faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire with our enemies.

Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, the 7th day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

THE EMPRESS REGENT, EUGENIE.

PARIS, Aug. 8—Evening.—There has been no fighting today; but the French Army is concentrating, and a battle is expected hourly. Italy will send France 100,000 men.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—*Le Temps*, this evening, announces that Marshal Bazaine has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. Trochu Major-General of the Army. Gen. Leboeuf retires. *Le Parlement* says the Ministry have determined to create a National Committee, with power to act under all circumstances arising from the war.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatches:

METZ, Aug. 7.—9½ a. m.—In the battle of Saturday near Reischoffen McMahon's Chief of Staff, Gen. Colson, was shot by the Marshal's side. Gen. Raoutt is among the missing. Our artillery suffered heavily. Marshall McMahon is now in communication with Gen. Failly. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense. The General commanding the fortress has ordered Germans and strangers to provide themselves with a permission of residence.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—General Steinmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between Gen. Von Goeben and the French force under Gen. Frossard: "The fight was opened on our side by the 14th Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forbach, lasting until night. The heights of Spiechelen were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy were thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile, our 15th Division had advanced from Vocklingen, taken Rossel, and reached Forbach at nightfall, the broken divisions of the French army being driven upon that point. There the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions and many prisoners were taken."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Prussians claim that they will have 800,000 men on the theatre of war by this evening.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Carlsrhue states that Strasbourg is surrounded by an army of 60,000 Prussian troops, mostly from South Germany. The city must surrender, as the garrison is composed of only 7,000.

An advance of the Prussian right, from Saarlouis and Treves, has commenced. It is supposed that Prince Frederick Charles is in command.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The losses of the French in the battle of Woerth on Saturday, were 5,000 dead, wounded and missing, and 6,000 prisoners. McMahon's baggage, many cannons and two long railway trains, with stores and munitions, were captured. The Prussian cavalry in their pursuit, bagged thousands of stragglers, who had thrown away their arms. The total Prussian loss was 3,500 dead and wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Marshal F. A. Bazaine, the new commander of the French army in the field, has assumed the direction of the French forces. His headquarters are at Metz.

The divisions under Bazaine's immediate command number 130,000, sub divided as follows: First, 50,000 men of his own corps, who have been in the defences at Metz; second, Marshal Count L'Admirault's corps, consisting of 30,000 men, composing the left, at Thionville; third, 25,000 troops under General Frossard, between Metz and St. Avold; fourth, the Imperial Guard, numbering 25,000.

Besides these commands are co-operative forces, as follows: Marshal MacMahon's corps of 50,000 at Saverne while Marshal Canrobert with the Imperial Guard, numbering 50,000, occupies Nancy, the approaches to which city are well defended.

The chief command of the entire French army has been transferred to Marshal Bazaine. Gen. Trochu replaces Marshal La Bœuf.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said, officially, that 2,000,000 of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number 1,000,000. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Evening.—There are enormous crowds on the Boulevards and streets to-night, and the people were much agitated. The shops were closed early in many places. The authorities are taking precautionary measures, both Police and military.

All correspondents of foreign newspapers have received orders to go from Metz to Nancy. A dispatch from Gen. Frossard, who is stationed between Metz and Nancy, printed in the *Patrie*, says the Emperor has been solicited to return to Paris by the home Generals, and replied, "I will only return dead or victorious!"

PARIS, Aug. 10.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Deputy Jules Favre offered a proposition that the Chambers should assume the full powers to save the country. He declared that the Emperor's incapacity to command the army and direct its operations, had been conclusively proved. He should therefore be recalled. A tremendous row ensued, the Deputies almost en masse striving to obtain the floor, gesticulating violently. Some actually struck each other. The Ministers were also participants in the melee.

M. Ollivier demanded to be absent from the Chamber for an hour.

At his request the sessions were suspended, and M. Ollivier at once hurried to the Empress.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now in the French Legation, in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. Smith also brought Empress Eugenie's jewels and valuables, and the famous diamond of the Duke of Brunswick.

The Prussians, as they advance, discover that the losses of the French in the recent battles are frightful, exceeding even the most extravagant estimates.

PARIS, Aug. 10—A. M.—The Ollivier Ministry has been superseded, General Cousin de Montauban, Count Palikao, has been appointed Minister of War and charged with the formation of the new Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A report is current here that Prince Frederick Charles with the second Prussian army corps, has broken through the French centre, between Metz and Nancy.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The *La Liberte* says that all the members of the staff of McMahon were killed or wounded in the battle of Fraschweiler.

Latest News.

ATHENS, Aug. 3, via. London.—A terrible earthquake has visited the shores of the gulf of Corinth. The towns of Amphirsa and Galazida and several villages were destroyed. Many persons were killed and wounded, and the inhabitants are in a state of great destitution.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—A foolish fellow named Thorne, alias Comstock, jumped from the roof of an elevator into the Buffalo creek, this afternoon, a distance of 145 feet—when about two-thirds of the distance down, he lost his balance and fell on his side, causing serious injuries. He was advertised to jump from the new suspension bridge, at Niagara Falls on the 13th inst. The water in the creek was only fourteen feet deep where the jump was made.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—John Baldy and William Duncan, on trial for rape of a Miss Jarvis a few weeks since, have been convicted and sentenced to thirty-two years each in the Penitentiary and a fine of $3,000 each—the full extent of the law.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug 4.—The game between the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and Forest City Club, of Rockford was won by the latter. The score was Forest City 15, Athletic 10.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The famous trotting mare, *Lady Thorne*, met with an accident here this morning, which will probably disqualify her for the turf. She fell from a bridge by which she was being led, into a car, and dislocated her hip joint. She trotted here yesterday, and beat *George Palmer*.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 4.—An unusual event occurred here last night in the marriage of Hon. Albert T. Morgan, (white,) a Republican Senator in the Mississippi Legislature, to Miss Carrie Highgate (colored.) The ceremoney was performed by a colored minister. The couple left immediately for Cleveland Ohio, Mr. Morgan's former home, via Louisville. The affair naturally creates a sensation in the community. Morgan is a lawyer of some ability, is of temperate habits, and was Colonel of a Michigan regiment of the Federal Army. The bride is of a decidedly dusky hue.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—A difficulty occurred on Main street, yesterday between General W. J. Smith and Judge John W. Smith, during which the former, who is a member of Congress from this district, had his left ear bitten off. Both were arrested and fined five dollars each in the police court this morning.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6.—Election returns received to-day confirm the opinion that the State has gone Democratic by from five to fifteen thousand majority. Cobb, in the First District, and Dixon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Heaton, and Thomas, all Republicans, in the Second District, are certainly elected. Additional returns render the election of Waddel, Conservative, over Dockery, Republican, certain. Gilliam, Conservative, to fill Dewee's vacancy, and Rogers, Conservative, are elected in the Fourth District. Rogers beats Harris by about 900 votes. Beach, Conservative, is elected over Scott, Republican, in the Sixth District Harper, Conservative, is doubtless elected over Jones, Republican, in the Seventh District. Both Houses of the Legislature will be largely Democratic—some claim a two-thirds majority in each House.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

GREEN BRIER, White Sulphur Springs Va., Aug. 7.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday at Jerry's Run, two miles from Alleghany station, and eight miles from White Sulphur Springs. The train was running only six miles an hour and up a very steep grade, when the next to the last coach ran off the track. The conductor discovered the car off the track, pulled the alarm bell, and the train was taken up in a very short space. The car that ran off the track went over the bank. It is supposed the accident was the result of the sudden breaking of a wheel. Nine persons were killed.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 8.—An immense German demonstration of sympathy for Prussia was held at Union Hall this evening. The spacious hall was crowded from the doors to the stage, and the galleries, with Germans and sympathizing Americans. The American and German flags were blended together from the stage.

Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Myer Strouse, Linn Bartholomew and others. Resolutions of sympathy for Prussia were adopted, and a committee appointed to collect money for the aid of the wounded. The band discoursed patriotic airs, and the Sængerbund sang several German songs. The demonstration was one of the most exciting since the days of '61 in the borough. The best citizens of Pottsville took an active part in the meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The contest which has been exciting the yachting circles of the country for weeks past is at last over. The coveted trophy, "Queen's Cup," won by the yacht America nineteen years ago, is still to remain in America. This prize was brought to this country by the America, and, properly speaking, is not a cup, but a large antique ewer, with arabesque ornamentation. It weighs 132 ounces; it is 28 inches high.

The race was won by the Magic, the distance sailed being about forty miles.

The Magic is owned by Franklin Osgood, of New York, is 97.2 tons, and has an area of 1,680 square feet of canvas, against the Cambria, measuring 227.6 tons with 2,105.8 area of canvas.

The judges of the race were Moses H. Grinnell, William B. Duncan, and Alexander Hamilton, Jr. The executive committee having charge of the arrangements were Willian H. Major, Sheppard Homans, and Stuart M. Taylor, all of whom deserve credit for the admirable manner in which the race was sailed and its perfect fairness.

MARRIAGES.

MAGEE—SLEPPY—On the 24 of August, 1870 at Scybertsville, by Rev. Battersby, Mr. William Magee, of White Haven, to Miss Clara Sleppy, of Butler, Luzerne county, Pa.

HOFFMAN—ROEHRIG—On the 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Jacob Hoffman to Miss Sarah Roehrig, both of Roaringcreek twp.

STILES—FULLMER—At his residence, on the 28th ult., by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. Richard M. Stiles, to Miss Alice A. Fullmer, eldest daughter of Dr. J. W. Fullmer, all of Benton, Pa.

CREVELING—HAGENBUCH—At the M. E. Parsonage, in Espy, July 28, Mr. Isaac Creveling, to Miss Rebecca Hagenbuch.

DEATHS.

BERNHARD—In Bloomsburg, on 1st inst., Gertrude, daughter of Louis and Anna Bernhard, aged 4 months and 5 days.

KUNKEL—In Bloomsburg, on the 4th inst., Minnie Elmerta, daughter of Charles and Mary M. Kunkel, aged 8 months and 4 days.

TRAUB—Near Bloomsburg, on Tuesday morning, August 2nd, Father Jacob Traub, aged 63 years, 10 months and 12 days.

DALMAN—In Espy, on 2nd inst., Mrs. Angelina Dalman, aged 40 years, 5 mos. and 29 days.

IDE—At Lehman, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 15th, 1870, Mrs. Rebecca Ide, mother of Mrs. W. A Sleppy, of this place, aged 70 years, 3 months and 14 days.

FOWLER—At Espy, Pa., on July 11, 1870, Mar inadnke Pierce, son of C. S. and Elmira C. Fowler, aged 4 months.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.50
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	13
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22
No. 2 " "	$20
Blooms	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
" " " "	1 00
Siding " " ft.	$1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.50@5.75
Northwestern extra	$6.00@6.50
Northwestern family	6.75@7.50
Western, do. do.	$7.75
Rye flour	$6.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus	$1.55
Southern " "	$1.65
Western " "	$1.50
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1.10
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.07
Mixed, "	90@$1.00
OATS—Bbus	60@62c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$ 31.00
Mess Beef, "	$23.00
Dressed Hogs, ₩ ₩	$7.00@7.50
Smoked Hams "	22@23c
" Shoulders ₩ ₩	15@15½c
Lard, ₩ ₩	16@16½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$6.25@6.75
Timothyseed ₩ bus	$7.50@8.00
Flaxseed "	$3.00
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₩ ₩	$7.50@8.00
Cows, ₩ head	$40@75
SHEEP—₩ ₩	5c@6c
HOGS—₩ 100 ₩	$13.50@13.75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION.—The County Superintendent will hold an examination of Teachers for the township of Greenwood, at Millville, on Saturday the 27th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.
aug12'70-2t. A. P. YOUNG, Sec.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Koons & Leidy, at Iola, Columbia county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and settlements must be made with the new firm under the name of M. Leidy. KOONS & LEIDY.
Iola, August 12, 1870-4w.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

☞ 30 CENTS ☜

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS of matter, Political, Literary, Agricultural, Current News, &c., from the First of September, 1870, until the First of January, 1871, for Fifty Cents to single subscribers, $4.50 to clubs of ten, $8.00 to clubs of twenty, and $30.00 to clubs of one hundred (to one address), cash in advance. Address
R. F. MEYERS & CO.
Editors and Proprietors, Harrisburg, Pa
aug12'70-4w.

MONTOUR BOUNTY FUND, 1869.

EVAN WELIVER, Collector.

To amount of Duplicates	238 59
By amount paid Henry Lazarus Treasurer	225 00
By percentage	16 92
By exonerations	10 21
Balance paid to School Treasurer	66 46
	$338 59

HENRY LAZARUS, Treasurer.

To amount received of Evan Weliver Collector	311 46
By am't paid James Barton no'e	219 30
By " " Duplicate and publishing last settlement	11 00
By percentage	4 66
Amount in hands of Treasurer	73 50
	$311 46

NOAH MOUSER,
ISAAC MOWRY,
JOHN G. QUICK, } Auditors.
aug12'70-3w.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the forenoon of Monday Sept. 5th 1870, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Berwick county and a part in Salem township, Luzerne county, Pa., being parts of lots marked and numbered, in the general plan of said town, numbers fifty-six and fifty-nine, beginning in the middle of lot number fifty-six on Canal Street, thence by said lot seventy-four and a fourth feet to lot number sixty in Luzerne county, thence by the same sixty-six and a half feet to a piece of land (this day conveyed to the mortgagee herein to W. A. Rogers), thence by said Roger's lot seventy-four and a quarter feet to the centre of lot number fifty-six, thence by the same sixty-six and a half feet to the place of beginning, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hiram Smethers.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate, lying and being in Orangeville in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: bounded on the south by a lot of Samuel Coleman, on the east by lands of Nathaniel Spear, on the north by lands of Nathaniel Spear and on the west by Main Street of the village of Orangeville, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Lazarus.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
aug12'70

BRIDGE NOTICE.

We will meet on Monday the 22nd day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock, in Franklin twp., near Reuben Reigles', to receive proposals to rebuild county bridge at that point.

Bridge 60 feet, between abutments; Length of plates 108 feet, double arches and chords, 10 queen posts and 14 king post on each side, to be covered with good white pine shingles, All timber to be of good quality.

Also on the following day, being the 23rd, we will meet to let bridge on county line between Northumberland and Columbia counties near the residence of Mr. Elijah Yocum.

BILL OF LUMBER FOR LATTER BRIDGE.

2 Sewe backs of white oak.					
4 chords,	6 by 14 and 72	feet	long,		Pine.
2 plates,	10 by 10 and 78

The Columbian.

oomsburg, Friday, August 12, 1870.

ANTED.—A Journeyman Tin-smith mediately. SMITH BROTHERS,
0-tf. Orangeville.

OR SALE.—Six thrifty young pigs, weeks old. Inquire at this office.

. B. & S. F. ASSOCIATION.—Nearly 0,00 were paid into the institution e last meeting, Saturday, August Money sold as follows, viz: one at a premium of $82, and five s at a premium of $65.

E board walk on Third Street, be- ing in front of the Methodist ch and extending to West Street is ch a ruinous condition that it ld at once be replaced by another, tirely removed. Every few days ear of persons getting hurt on it.

CORRECTION.—We stated a short since that a man in Berwick at one g drank twenty-four bottles of por- The man alluded to informs us we were mistaken, and not wish- to do him injustice we will correct former report. *He drank twenty-six*

E WEATHER.—The heat still con- es and of a more enervating charac- han that of July. Although there enty of air stirring, the breezes e no coolness, and the past few ts have been such as almost to pre- e the possibility of sleep. Refresh- showers fell on Tuesday night last, only temporarily cooled the air.

OD ORDER.—We would congratu- our citizens upon the order quiet of the Town. It has a long time since the Lock-up has an occupant or the streets echoed otous and disorderly cries. Bloom taken giant strides in the march of rovement, and in no one thing more eably than in the orderly behavior er people.

UNTERFEITING.—A man named e Keene was put in jail in this place riday morning last on the charge of g associated with a man named dericks in passing counterfeit money. dericks, our readers may remem- was found guilty of a similar charge is now in the Penitentiary. We nformed that the arrest of Keene caused by information given by dericks. A detective officer from adelphia, effected the arrest.

RIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday John Kline, his wife and three ren, John Vance, Jr., and a Mr. n, met with a serious and nearly cident in Orange Township, near Everetts'. They were riding in g wagon behind a spirited span rses, when Mrs. Kline raised an rella which frightened the horses t they ran away and overturned agon. The entire party were more s injured, and some of them were severely cut about the face and

ORT DRESSES.—Short dresses are things for the shoemakers and r the doctors. The ladies buy and better shoes, and the doctors re- a noticeable decline in diseases g women coming from cold, damp When long garments prevailed n were very careless in this res- often wearing thin and broken ; and this together with the damp- always clinging to their long skirts ght on illness which not unfre- ly terminated fatally.

NERY.—On Thursday, August 4th over was robbed in Washington Montour Co., of $130 in money and ld. He had been followed during evening by two men, who were gers to him, but finally avoided and went to bed. These two men, supposed, found where he slept and d his room, the door of which was cked, and stole the money. Dili- search has been made but thus far out success. So long a time has ed that they have probably made there escape.

UNTERFEIT TEN DOLLAR NOTE.— w of our merchants and shop-keep- n afford to lose ten dollars in the nt state of trade, they are caution- beware of counterfeits of the above mination on the Poughkeepsie nal Bank. The face of the note is executed, and the engraving is of nest character, which makes it a rous counterfeit; but it can be detected by looking on the back h is very poorly engraved and d, and generally in great contrast the face of the note.

STIVAL.—One of the classes con- d with St. Paul's church Sunday ol, proposes to hold a Festival to- and to-morrow night (Friday and day), at the Episcopal Parsonage, roceeds to be given to the new h.

some time past the children of hool have been very active. Their tion is to supply all the windows he building, with the exception of which is to be a memorial for one old members of the parish, now ed. Let us sympathize with and heir efforts.

SENSIBLE.—Do not be above your ss; he who turns up his nose at ork, quarrels with his bread and r. He is a poor smith who quar- with his own sparks; there's no e about any honest calling; don't raid of soiling your hands, there is y of soap to be had. All trades od to traders. You cannot get y if you are frightened at bees, nor rn if you are afraid of getting on your boots. When you can dig with a toothpick, blow ships along fans, and grow plumcakes in flow- s, then it will be a fine time for ics.

e initial number of the Tenth Vol- of THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW a pleasing and instructive variety iginal reading matter for the old ung, the grave and gay. Among icles are: Eight Wells, a series of and exciting stories: An Odd w Abroad; Leaves from a Rover's Log; Humors of the Day; Dura- of Modern Wars; Objectionable ms; Is it Right; Strictures on I. O. O. F.; Twenty Years Ago; Manchester Unity; Encampment ; Ladies', Youth's, and Rebek- partments; Requisites to Success; spondence from all quarters, &c., $1.25 per voluume. Address John Orr, No. 96 Nassau street, New

HO WENT TO THE CIRCUS.—A co- rary writing of the visit of a to his town gets off some senti- s as applicable to this place as a many other places. "People went e circus, of course. The man who afford to take a paper went, took ife and children and spent twice price of a useful family journal. man who owes the storekeeper butcher, and who "really hasn't money to pay," went and spent or three dollars. The man who afford to buy a ticket to a good re or concert went. The woman can't dress well enough to go to ch, and whose children haven't es fit to wear to Sunday school A great many people who will their money went. The Ameri- citizen of African descent went—to ere. The man who didn't care any- about the circus, but wanted to the wild beasts, went. The man didn't want to see it himself, but only to take the children, was on . Lastly several other people —at night—who did not like to be going in the daytime."

KID GLOVE.—The kid glove is about to cease from its mission as the emblem of aristocracy on account of defection in prices. Very excellent kids are now sold in Paris at thirty cents a pair, and in New York they are marked as low as fifty cents. The market is absolutely overstocked, and even the present prices cannot it is believed, long be maintained in the trade.

PLANTS must never be watered when the sun shines hot upon them—it scorches them as badly as the frost of Autumn. Always water after sunset, and be sure to give the soil a thorough drenching. If only the surface is wet the roots will not strike down deeply and give the plant a vigorous habit. Sprinkle the foliage with the fine nose of the watering pot, but pull it off to water the roots.

AMONG the victims of the recent rail road disaster near White Sulphur Springs, on Saturday last, was Mr. J. Boyd Headley of Norristown, at the time of his death U. S. Collector for the Fourth District of New Jersey. Mr. Headley was the son of Col. Samuel F. Headley and was well known in Berwick, this county, in which he was born.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that there will probably be two colored men elected to the Forty-Second Congress. In the North Carolina election to-day, James Harris, colored, is expected to be elected in the Fourth District, and in the Fourth South Carolina District, R. B. Elliott, the colored Assistant Adjutant General, has been nominated and is regarded sure of an election.

TOMATO JAM.—Peel and seed the tomatoes. For every pound of fruit allow a pound of sugar and two lemons. The lemons should be boiled till soft, the seeds removed, the skin and pulp mashed fine and added to the tomatoes. Stir constantly while boiling until the jam is perfectly smooth and quite thick, then put in jelly glasses or jars.

TRADE WITH THOSE WHO ADVERTISE.—It is always the part of wisdom to bestow your custom upon those merchants and dealers who advertise their commodities in the public journals; for generally those who do not solicit patronage with printer's ink are a parsimonious class, lacking in enterprise, and will make up for lack of customers by selling inferior wares at excessive prices.—*Dr. Franklin.*

OYSTERS.—A peculiarity of oysters is unknown to many. Thunder sours milk and kills oysters. You may load a vessel to its utmost capacity, start for market, and one good round clap of thunder will kill every oyster in the vessel immediately. Pounding with an axe upon the deck of a vessel when oysters are thereon, or pounding upon the sides of a vessel with a heavy weight, will kill every oyster that feels the jar. But thunder fetches them the first pop.

FLY PAPER.—We desire to protect our farmer friends as much as possible and in pursuance of that desire, we would state the following fact, that they may avoid making a similar mistake:

An indiscreet farmer of Norwich, Conn., having heard that flies would make excellent food for chickens, spread poisoned paper in all the windows of his house until he had an accumulation of two pounds weight on hand. The dead flies were thrown into the yard, and on the following day fourteen of his best fowls were found cold and stiff upon their roosting boards.

COURT MARTIAL.—A court martial was held at Pittston to-day, for the trial of several members of the military companies there for disobedience of orders, insubordination, etc, by Major Brockway, of Bloomsburg, Judge Advocate, and Major Barber, Captains Frederick, Woodward, and Espy, and Lieutenant Jones. One of the accused parties was tried—the result of the trial, however, not being announced as yet. The court will be continued, in Pittston, Kingston, and Hazleton, until the trial of several parties on similar charges is had. —*Scranton Republican.*

MASONIC PEN.—The Rondout *Courier* gets the following story from a telegraph operator in that village: A member of the Masonic order telegraphed down the river somewhere, "Make room for ten Royal Arch Masons. Coming to-day." When the companions arrived they found a pen had been built for their accommodation, the telegram at its destination reading, "Make room for ten R A M's. Coming to day."—*Exchange.*

We publish the above for the benefit of Companions who may wish to secure quarters by the telegraph. They will see the importance of warning the operator against making the above amusing mistake.

WITHOUT advertising I should be a poor man to-day.—*H. T. Helmbold.*

My success is owing to my liberality in advertising.—*Bonner.*

Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth.—*Stephen Girard.*

P. T. Barnum, the noted exhibitor, ascribes his success in accumulating a million of dollars in ten years to the unlimited use of printer's ink.

He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising. —*A. T. Stewart.*

Advertising has furnished me with a competence.—*Amos Lawrence.*

A CURIOSITY.—There is on exhibition at the Jewelry Store of H. Z. Rhoads & Bro., Lancaster, Pa., a very ingeniously constructed piece of mechanism made by Mr. Thomas R. Pixton, a workman in Messrs. Rhoad's establishment. The machine is enclosed in a glass vase, near the top of which is a jeweled watch, keeping time; under the watch is a train of minature cars running on a circular railroad and passing through a tunnel. In the foreground is a girl pumping water and a man splitting wood, while near him is another man working with a jack-plane. In a cottage near by sits a young lady at a window, looking at the workmen, but if *you* look at her she modestly closes the blind, which is quickly opened by her scowling mother, who leaves in high dudgeon and sends her colored servant to order you away! The motive power is concealed in a walnut case and was all made by Mr. Pixton, to while away his leisure hours.—*Intelligencer.*

FAMILIES who have not the advantage of a practical knowledge of Sewing Machines, may be deceived by printed circulars and representations of unscrupulous dealers, who recommend theirs as the best for Family use, &c.

To avoid such a mistake, parties in want of a reliable article should purchase one of Singer's Improved New Family Sewing Machines. Their high reputation is founded on real merits and the general satisfaction it gives in practical use has caused it to distance all competitors.

Using linen thread, silk, soft or enameled cotton, with a straight needle which is not liable to bend, making the lock stitch alike on both sides without changing tension of either thread on any thickness from two to sixteen, yet having at all times both threads under perfect control of the operator, who can sit in an erect easy position and guide the work with one hand. Seeing the goods as it is sewed, without looking through a glass, or having to hold the ends of threads at the beginning, each stitch being perfect before commencing another, passing over seams of linen dressed goods without looping, missing stitches or leaving loose threads, running quietly at high speed, and being simple, durable, easy to learn, not liable to get out of order, they are decidedly the best Sewing Machines ever made in this or any other country as hundreds of thousands will testify, who have them in daily use.

BASE BALL.—The following is the score of a game of ball played in this place on Saturday last, between the Riverside Club of Catawissa and the Independent Nine of Bloom. The game was a close and exciting one and the playing on both sides very good. Geo. Clark made a fine fly catch in right field and Ludwig made the best catch of the game, a long fly taken with one hand. The decisions of the umpire, Col, Frick, were sharp, and balls and strikes were called with commendable promptitude, thus materially shortening the time of the game.

INDEPENDENT.	O	R	RIVERSIDE.	O	R
Appleman, 2 b	4	4	Abbott, c	4	4
Buckalew, p	4	4	Baldy, p	4	4
Billmeyer, s s	2	3	Scott, 1st b	4	4
Clark, r f	2	2	Butler, 2d b	3	3
Mendenhall, c	3	3	Kline, 3d b	1	1
Price, 1st b	0	1	Shawn, s s	4	2
Elwell, c f	0	0	Bodine, r f	2	2
Ludwig, 3 b	3	3	Barnett c f	3	4
Meiick, l f	3	3	Hite, l f	1	0
	27	31		27	30

Innings—
Riverside, 3 3 5 5 5 2 5 0 9—37
Independent, 1 7 3 13 4 4 0 3 8—43
Umpire—Col. Frick.
Scorers—Ellis, and Ramsey.

AN IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED.—In an action recently brought in the Philadelphia court, to recover damages for a wrongful ejection from the cars of a Rail Road Company, the defendant pleaded that the plaintiff, in payment of his fare, had offered an excursion ticket good only on a day that had passed. To this the plaintiff replied that the Railroad Company had often carried plaintiff and others holding such tickets on other days than the day of issue, and that the conductor had allowed the plaintiff to enter the car, where he remained until ejected. The court held that the defeadant should have joined issue on the material question whether the contract under the excursion ticket was confined to a single day or extended to a longer period, and farther decided that the replication was insufficient, and therefore gave judgment for the Rail Road Company. From the decision, which differs somewhat from the general course of decisions in such cases it appears that persons holding "excursion tickets" can only use them on the days specified, notwithstanding the occasional practice on the part of conductors to allow them to pass on other days.

THE SAFEST PLACES.—Lightning has been accompanied by an unusually large number of accidents this summer many persons having been struck and killed by it. In view of the fatality the electricity of the clouds carries with it, it may not be unadvisable to state a few facts of general benefit. The safest situation during a thunder storm is the basement, for when a person is below the surface of the earth the lightning must strike it before it can reach him, and will in all probability be expended in it. Dr. Franklin advised persons apprehensive of lightning to sit in the middle of a room, not under a metal lustre, or any conductor, and to lay their feet upon another chair. It will be still safer, he said, to lay two or three beds of matresses in the middle of the room, and folding them double, to place chairs upon them. Persons in the field should prefer open parts to the vicinity of trees, etc. The distance of a thunder storm, and consequently the danger is easily estimated. As lightning travels at the rate of 192,000 miles in a second, its effects may be considered as instantaneous within any moderate distance. Sound, on the contrary, is transmitted only at the rate of 1,142 feet, or about 380 yards in a second. By accurately observing, therefore, the time that intervenes between the flash and the noise of the thunder which follows it a very near calculation may be made of its distance, and there is no better means of removing apprehensions.

SINCE the Singer Manufacturing Company perfected their New Family Sewing Machines, their sales are twenty-five thousand a year, more than any other company in the world. These Machines are constructed on the most approved leverage principle, with cog wheels for obtaining perpendicular motion from the horizontal, which insures strength, durability and certainty in all its movements, so that derangement or getting out of order is almost impossible. They are adapted to all the heaviest family work without strain on any part, and sew the lightest goods in the most perfect manner. Having all the late improvements for hemming, felling, braiding, binding, cording, gathering, tucking, ruffling and embroidering, they are pronounced by the best machinists and experienced operators to be far in advance of any others now in use.

Other Machine Companies finding a loss in the percentage of their sales, have often inquired of the most able inventors if it is possible to construct a Sewing Machine equal in value to the Singer; their decided answer has been it cannot be done until their patents expire, when they can make machines like the Singers.

THROUGH the kindness of a Delegate to the late Convention, we are enabled to give the names of all those voting on the seventh and last ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Capt. Rees J. Millard. We could give the names on every ballot if assistance were rendered by some of the delegates,

FOR R. J. MILLARD—Messrs. Allen Mann, F. L. Shuman, Isaiah Bower, John G. Jacoby, Eli Jones, John B. Casey, Robert F. Clark, Geo. W. Sterner, Lewis Adams, Albert Smith, Thomas Geraghty, Martin Gaughen, Richard Thornton, Henry Britt, Thomas Kilker, Peter Luby, Edward Hartman, Henry Hess, Cyrus B. M'Henry, B. F. Edgar, John Snyder, George Futterman, Wm. Longenberger, John M. Nuss, Charles Conner, Hiram R. Kline, Jacob Terwilliger, Daniel Snyder, Josiah R. Fritz, Cyrus Larish.—30.

FOR AARON SMITH—Messrs. H. F. Everett, James Conner, Solomon Shuman, Henry G. Pfahler, Joseph C. Reeder, Washington Parr, George W. Utt, Robert Robbins, W. H. Shoemaker, Hugh M'Bride, Clinton Lewis, Silas W. M'Henry, Samuel Nuss, I. K. Schwepenheiser, O. P. Christian, John M. Smith, Mathias Gilbert, W. J. Ikler, Peter B. Evans, Elias Giger, P. W. Sones John Bruner, John Mowry, David Long—21.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.—*Orangeville, Columbia County, Pa.*—Professor I. E. Schoonover, Principal, Mrs. I. E. Schoonover, Preceptress.—This institution, for the education of young ladies and gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.

The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.

Terms—Primary Department, $3 to $5 per quarter. Higher branches, $6 to $8 per quarter.

This excellent Institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the railroad with daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.

Calendar for 1870.—Fall term commences August 15, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Board can be obtained in private families at from $2.50 to $4 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.

Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.

For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa. [n31-4w.

TRIM YOUR LAMPS.—It is not safe to allow the wicks of kerosene lamps to go more than one day without trimming. A few evenings since we were present when a friend went to turn down a light which was burning too high. He gave the thumb-screw a turn and the wick parted, the lower portion falling down into the oil, and the upper part blazing for a moment as brightly as ever. That an explosion did not follow is probably due to the use of Pratt's Astral Oil, for direct communication was made for the gas from the heated lamp to reach the burning wick. This incident should serve to warn people of the danger of leaving a charred top to their lamp wicks, as with poor oil, the most fearful consequences would almost certainly follow the dropping of the wick into the lamp.

THE GAME LAW.—Several friends have called at our office making inquiry relative to the shooting of woodcock and the game law generally. The following we clip from the York *Press* which may throw a little light on the subject:

"The act of April 21, 1869, made it unlawful to kill, etc., woodcock between the 15th of November and the 4th of July. Last session an act was passed and approved, April 5, 1870, which, as published in a pamphlet of general laws—the entire volume of the laws of last session have not yet been issued—purports to be "a supplement to the act providing for the taking of game, approved the *first* day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine." In the second section this "supplement" purports to change the fourth section of the act recited in its title and in the section also, by striking out the words "fourth of July," so that the section shall read "the fifteenth day of November and the first day of September in any year." The *clumsiness* of this way of attempting to do the thing aimed at must be apparent to everybody; but you will notice that there was really no such act as this supplement was intended to change. No act providing for the taking of game was passed on the *first* day of April, 1869; at least if the official volume of pamphlet laws can be relied on. The act on that subject was passed on the *twenty-first* of April, 1869. The "supplement" has nothing to operate on, and appears to me to amount to nothing. These game laws are penal statutes, and must be strictly construed. I very seriously doubt whether the intended effect of that portion of the act of April 5, 1870, which related to the killing of woodcock, or indeed any provisions of that act, can be enforced."

The editor of the *Press* wrote to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Francis Jordan, to ascertain whether the mistakes occur in the regular edition of the laws, and received the following reply:

HARRISBURG, PA., July 2, 1870.

O. Stuck, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday duly received. I have examined the game law of April 5, 1870, (p. 50.) to which you invite my attention, and also the act of April 21, 1869, recited in the act of 1870 as of *first* April, 1869. They are published just as the legislature passed them, this department having no discretion to make corrections of errors.

It is a manifest mistake of the legislature in the recital of the date of the first bill in the second one; and as the intent is clear, I doubt not the courts would hold the law to be as intended rather than expressed.

Yours truly, F. JORDAN,
Secretary Commonwealth.

CALVARY COMMANDERY.—On last Thursday, as previously announced, this new Commandery was instituted. At 9 A. M., the members of the new organization met at their Hall—one of the most complete and beautifully furnished in the State—and after a short drill marched to the Catawissa Depot preceded by the Catawissa Band, to receive Baldwin II Commandry of Williamsport, and Ivanhoe of Tamaqua. The rain delayed the programme somewhat, but "Hotel de Wright" being convenient, the Knights managed to *keep dry*. When the shower was over the procession was formed with Repasz's Williamsport Band in front, and marched to the bridge where Crusade Commandery was in waiting, and took its proper position. The column then marched through the principal streets under the Marshalship of Sir Knight C. B. Brockway, and at Kostenbauder's Hotel the officers of the Grand Lodge joined the procession, which then marched directly to the Hall.

At this point occurred the most pleasing part of the programme. As soon as the Knights had disarmed themselves they were invited to participate in a magnificent dinner prepared by the new Commandery. They ate as if they had just returned from a seven years Siege of Jerusalem; but there was enough, and to spare.

After dinner the Commandery was instituted in due and ancient form by the following officers, viz:

R. E. G. C.—Henry B. McKean.
Dept. G. C.—F. J. Evans.
Generalissimo—C. F. Knapp.
Capt. General—— Dusenbury.
G. Rec.—— Keller.
G. Treas.—W. F. Logan.
G. Prelate—J. L. Hutchinson.
" " —Daniel Washburne.
G. S. W.—— ——
G. J. W.—— ——
G. Warder—— Young.

Sir Knight Masson in his usual complete and efficient manner acted as Grand Marshal.

We have not been furnished with a complete list of the new officers, but from memory will name the following:

Eminent Commander—Geo. Webb.
Generalissimo—— Maitland.
Captain General—Harry Chemberlin.
Recorder—J. B. Knittle.
Treasurer—George S. Gilbert.
Senior Warden—J. K. Robbins.
Junior Warden—Dr. Strawbridge.
Warden—C. B. Brockway.

At the close of the proceedings the Commanderies re-formed, and were marched through town to their respective destinations. The evening was devoted to instruction in the work.

The occasion was a pleasant one, reflecting much credit upon the management, and Calvary Commandary commences its existence under the most favorable auspices.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL Instruments, Canes, Fishing Rods, Music, &c. Altstatt, Court House Alley.

MUSICAL.—L. B. Powell, 116 Penn avenue, Scranton, Pa., has the General Agency for the Chickering Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York. These celebrated Instruments are the only Pianos and Organs manufactured that are selling at low rates strictly on the "One Price System." Send to Mr. Powell for the new circulars and price lists. n31-2t.

THIRD STREET Graded School will open August the first, by E. W. Wynkoop & Co. 2t

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

$1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all diseases for which it is recommended. For Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty by its wonderful cures, and hundreds of the best physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

As a cure for Pimples on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and "Liver Complaint" or Biliousness, it has never been equaled. Sold by druggists. The *Genuine* has Dr. Pierce's private Government Revenue Stamp, on the outside wrapper.

List of Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, August 1st, 1870:—

Adanis, Albert J	Jackson, L T
Coleman, G W	Jacob, Alva
Cely, Mary	McBentyrert, John
Demut, Susan	Price, Edwin
Dets, J W	Ryan, Edmond
Drake, Nettie	Superat, Shooman
Foust, L	Shock, Sarah
Gellagly, Patrick	Shepard, Frank
Hess, L B	Stecker, S S
Heacock, John K	Thomas, G
Hafer, A	2 Thomson, G M
Harris, John S	2 Vistler, Benjamin
Heacock, Elizabeth	Wilson, H
Hanhanin, F B	Zigler, G Wash.
Hurst, Christopher	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertized.

D. A. BECKLEY, P. M.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees.)

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUGUST.
PREPARE FOR THE CHOLERA.

With the "heated term" comes the danger of that frightful pestilence—Cholera and Kindred diseases. What untold and indescribable misery has been visited upon thousands annually by these awful complaints. But every one ought to be made aware that a specific for this class of diseases, as well as a certain preventive, is the celebrated MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. It will positively fortify the system against the attacks of Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Summer complaint, Dysentery, Cholic, Painters' Cholic, &c. Dr. H. Bissell, M. D., Physician-in-chief of the U. S. Hospital Ship, "Falcon," highly recommends it for Cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Price one dollar per bottle. [aug5 70.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

De Bing's VIA FUGA is the pure juices of Barks, Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION.

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrotula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive Systems; corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—112 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. [aug5 70-1y.

INVENTORS ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 459 Ninth st. Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers, 122 NORTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE *for Young Men and Boys.* Send for circulars to Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 PARK ROW, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way; that is, so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

PATENTS.

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

LOST.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg, about two weeks since, a small red cow, four years old, marked with white on the belly and having a few white hairs on the forehead; had a hole through right ear. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding her. Apply at the Store of Robbins & Eyer, Main St., Bloomsburg. F. C. EYER.

Bloomsburg, July 29, '70-tf.

VOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Knorr, Esq., Assignee of James W. Chemberlin, has filed his account, together with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Prothonotary in and for the County of Columbia.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Prothonotary.

jl22'70-5t.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Josepa Ikeler, Administrator of Adam Ikeler, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Montour and Hemlock townships Columbia county, adjoining lands of Peter Heimbach on the east, Jacob Leiby and others on the south, Peter Hayler, Eli Eicher and Frederick Stonge on the west, and George Toby on the north, containing

EIGHTY ACRES AND ELEVEN PERCHES

strict measure. Whereon are erected

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

a good bank barn, wagon house, pig sty, spring house and other out buildings; good spring of never failing water at the house and barn; a good apple orchard. About sixty acres of which is cleared land, balance in good woods, late the estate of said John Rauch, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property. One-half of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871, and the balance on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, with interest on the same from the first day of April 1871. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871. The grain in the ground and that to be sown this fall is reserved. Straw to remain on the premises.

JOSEPH RAUCH, Adm'r.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold by the heirs of said deceased, the following personal property to wit:

ONE WILLIAM PENN COOKING STOVE,

pipe and fixtures, one copper kettle, one clock, one watch, one shot gun, one fanning mill, two beds and bedding, one set of carpenter tools, &c., &c.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

THE HEIRS OF SAID DECEASED.
B. F. FORTNER, Auctioneer.
Montour twp., July 29, 1870-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND JURORS.
FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1870.

Bloom—Wm. J. Beidleman, Reuben Leacock.
Benton—Samuel Appleman, Ephraim Kline.
Beaver—F. L. Shuman.
Briarcreek—Emmor Deitterick, John F. Brink.
Catawissa—Jeremiah Brobst, Nathan Helwig.
Benjamin Zarr, Jr.
Centre—Stephen Pohe, Levy Hilday.
Fishingcreek—Hiram Pealer.
Greenwood—A. J. Ikeler, Richard Johnson, Ellis Eves.
Hemlock—Eli Ohl.
Jackson—Theodore Smith.
Maine—Wm. C. Reichard.
Madison—George Beagle, Valentine Welliver.
Mount Pleasant—Henry J. Johnson.
Sugarloaf—Jesse Hartman, Wm. B. Peterman.

PETIT JURORS.
FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1870.

Bloom—Milton Runyan, George Yost, John M. Chamberlin, John J. Barkley.
Benton—George W. Faust, John C. Wenner.
Beaver—Allen Mann, Charles B. Troy.
Conyngham—Morris Lewis.
Catawissa—William Martin, Jacob L. Shuman, George W. Clark, Clinton Ellis.
Centre—Isaac Cryder, Isaac Grover.
Centralia Bor.—Daniel Lenihan.
Fishingcreek—Josiah Hennock, James N. Jones, Perry Buckalew, Samuel L. Weaver, Geo. M. Howell, Benjamin F. Edgar.
Franklin—Reuben Rigel, Jesse Mense.
Greenwood—John Leggett, John Black, Elias Kline, Ira McHenry, Isaac M. Demott.
Hemlock—Wm. Winterstein, Joseph K. McMichael, Levi Wright, Mathias Moore, Mathias A. Girton.
Locust—Wm. H. Reinbold, William Campbell, Joshua Womer, Samuel Mears, Jr.
Mount Pleasant—Henry A. Miller.
Mifflin—Henry Heller, John Kiendall, Christian Lutz, Horace Schweppenhiser.
Montour—Josiah Roberts, Wm. M. Quick.
Madison—Joel Snyder, Samuel Dewott.
Pine—Elijah Snyder.
Scott—Daniel A. Creasy, Thomas Dallman.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM 1870.

Clark. 1	Edward McCall, et. al. vs John Sweeney
Freeze. 1	
Hakes. 2	William Longenberger et. al. vs Hugh W. McReynolds, et. al.
Freeze. 3	Jacob Michael, vs Samuel C. Krickbaum.
Clark. 3	
Kahler. 4	Charles R. Green, vs Peter Schug.
Clark. 4	
Freeze. 5	William Creasy, vs Samuel Sweppenheiser.
Ikeler. 5	
Freeze. 6	George Zarr, vs William McKelvy.
Clark. 6	
Little. 7	Reuben H. King, vs Elisha B Pursel.
Kahler. 7	
Clark. 8	L. Herdic's, use, vs B. H. Creveling, et. al.
Freeze. 8	
Whitmoyer. 9	Alexander Colley vs Alinus Cole.
Freeze. 9	
Clark. 10	Monroe Brundage vs Elisha B. Pursel.
Kahler. 10	
Brockway. 11	Michael Grover vs H. S. Marr.
Clark. 11	
Clark & Brockway 12	Peter Schug, vs Charles Lee.
Little. 12	
Brockway. 13	David Lewis, guardian, vs Collins Sutliff's adm'r.
Whitmoyer. 13	
Marr Brothers. 14	Continental Coal Co. vs Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
Freeze. 14	
Abbott. 15	Ann Margerum; vs David Hunt, et ux.
Freeze. 15	
Clark. 16	Thomas Hughes' use, vs Wesley Ruckel.
Freeze. 16	
Howell. 17	M. T. Howell, et. al, vs Jesse W. Merrill.
Freeze. 17	
Whitmoyer, Brockway & Thompson. 18	Frederick Hossler, vs Gideon G. Hossler, et. al.
Miller. 19	John Jacobs, vs G. L. Johnson.
Ikeler. 19	
Brockway. 20	W. B. Kline, et. ux. vs Abraham Moore, et. al.
Little. 20	
Clark & Little. 21	E. J. & U. P. McHenry, vs Joseph R. Evans.
Baldy & Jackson. 21	
Whitmoyer. 22	James Masters, vs A. J. Fine.
Freeze. 22	
L'Velle. 23	Thacher & Co. et. al, vs. Wm. Goodman,
Little. 23	
Baldy. 24	Wm. M. Martin, et. ux. vs Timothy Ragan et. al.
Clark & Freeze. 24	
Clark. 25	George Hower's executor, vs David H. Hower
Knorr. 25	
Freeze. 26	C. D. Fowler, vs Reuben Miller.
Jackson. 26	
Little. 27	Daniel F. Seybert, vs William Shaffer
Clark. 27	
Clark. 28	William Shaffer, vs Daniel F. Se

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Things a Farmer should Not Do.

A farmer should not imperil his title to land he already possesses by over anxiety to obtain an additional number of adjoining acres.

He should not attempt to cultivate more land than he can attend to in season, or keep more stock than the farm will supply nutriment for.

He should not put off for to-morrow what needs to be done to-day; should not wait till a farming implement is wanted before ascertaining whether he has it, or if so, whether it is in a condition to be used.

He should not let his stock run down so in winter, that half the summer will be wasted in placing the animals where they should have been at the commencement of spring.

He should not, when a field is planted, leave the struggling shoots to contend with weeds till the latter become the prominent feature of the field.

He should not go to sleep over night before first having determined what work he and his help are to commence with in the morning with means provided to make the labor effective.

He should not rely too much on those whom he may employ; every household wants a head,no matter how faithful its hired members may be. This position belongs to the owner of the farm, and he should occupy it. He may labor or not as suits his inclination and means, but the direction of affairs should remain with him.

He should not seek to get extra work out of his laborers by turning day into twilight or night. Laborers regard this practice as an imposition, and will become morose and discontented at the exaction. Besides, exhausted nature requires a suitable time to recruit its energies; and should have it.

He should not give way to passionate language because of mistakes made or errors committed by his help. These are annoying, certainly, but the use of vile language will not tend to repair the fault nor lessen the chances of a repetition of it. Premeditated wrong doing should involve dismissal from service.

He should not, if lured from his business during a passing season by some trivial sport, be much surprised to find that his hired help had been enjoying a partial holiday during his absence.

He should not be morose and tyrannical in his family. He should be the kind, just and decided master,—not the captious and exacting tyrant.

He should not be indifferent to the physical comfort of those who serve him. None are exempt from sickness. Let him be kind and considerate to those who suffer. They will repay by extra exertions when restored to health.

Finally, the man who makes a mild decision the rule of his household; who plans his business properly; attends to each department in its season; is satisfied with sure and steady, rather than spasmodic and doubtful gains, will pass through life serenely, and leave, as a legacy to his chileren, a competeney of this world's goods,and an unsullied reputation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Farming as a Business.

A man who is not smart enough to run a store is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made out of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers and merchants, are sorted and picked out. And if a man fails on a good farm, it is not likely that he will succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one cause of greatest failure is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is his skilled labor and his money. If he has little cash he must have no more land than he can thoroughly well manage by his own personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an incumbrance. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skimmed over. It is this greed of land by farmers that have not the capital to work it that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the average capital of common farmers. Large farms with large capital are better than small ones.

But, two hundred acres of land, in the possession of a man who has only enough capital to stock and develop ten acres, leads to one of two things—either that he pays taxes on one hundred and ninety acres which he does not use, or as is more commonly the case, that he spreads his small capital out over the whole two hundred; and that is so thin that it is like a spoonful of guano on the Grand Prairie.

Farming is a good business for all men who conduct it on business principles, and have capital according to the size of their farm. If a man does not understand his business, he will fail, whether he be a farmer, lawyer, minister or merchant. If a man attempts to run a mine, a manufactory, a bank or a farm without capital, he will fail alike in all or any of them, but no sooner in one than another of them.

Farming for amusement is another and entirely different thing. Some men prefer dogs and horses; some men pictures; some men landscape gardens and fancy greenhouses,and other sfancy farms, as a means of agreeably spending their money, and occupying their leisure. A farm may be a rich man's plaything. He does not live from his ground—His ground lives from him.

Nice Articles for Breakfast.

Fried Bread is very good, and is prepared by simply dipping it in a couple of eggs well-beaten, to which a cup of milk, a little pepper, and salt have been added, and then frying it in butter. If it is too soft to turn. set it into the oven and brown it on top.

Ham Toast is also very good, and is made by chopping lean ham fine, mixing with it a little pepper, butter, and two well beaten eggs; warm all in a pan, spread on hot buttered toast and serve.

COAL FOR HOGS.—Says an exchange; if farmers would go to the coal pits and get all the rejected coal and break it up, and keep a supply where the hogs could have free access to it, they would have very few sick ones. It is from this part that sulphuric acid is made, hence its medicinal properties.

A LOS ANGELOS, Cal., curiosity is a cabbage plant which branches out every year and bears a great number of small cabbages.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Wolf and the Seven Little Goats.

Once upon a time there lived an old Goat who had seven young ones whom she loved as every mother loves her children. One day she wanted to go into the forest to fetch some food, so, calling her seven young ones together, she said, "Dear children, I am going into the wood; be on your guard against the Wolf, for if he comes here, he will eat you all up—skin, hair and all. He often disguises himself, but you may know him by his rough voice and his black feet." The little Goats replied, "Dear mother, we will pay great attention to what you say; you may go away without any anxiety." So the old one bleated and ran off, quite contented upon her road.

Not long afterwards,somebody knocked at the hut-door,and called out,"Open my dear children; your mother is here and has brought you each something." But the little Goats perceived from the rough voice that it was a Wolf, and so they said, "We will not undo the door; you are not our mother; she has a gentle and loving voice; but yours is gruff; you are a Wolf." So the Wolf went to a shop and bought a great piece of chalk which he ate, and by that means rendered his voice more gentle. Then he came back, knocked at the hut-door, and called out, "Open, my dear children; your mother has come home, and has brought you each something." But the Wolf had placed his black paws upon the window-sill, so the Goats saw them, and replied, "No, we will not open the door; our mother has not black feet; you are a Wolf." So the Wolf went to a baker and said, "I have hurt my foot, put some dough on it." And when the baker had done so, he ran to the miller, saying, "Strew some white flour upon my feet." But the miller, thinking he was going to deceive somebody, hesitated, till the Wolf said, "If you do not do it at once,I will eat you." This made the miller afraid, so he powdered his feet with flour. Such is mankind!

Now, the villain went for the third time to the hut, and, knocking at the door, called out, "Open to me my children; your dear mother is come, and has brought with her something for each of you out of the forest." The little Goats exclaimed, "Show us first your feet, that we may see whether you are our mother." So the Wolf put his feet up on the window-sill, and when they saw that they were white, they thought it was all right, and undid the door. But who should come in? The Wolf. They were terribly frightened, and tried to hide themselves. One ran under the table, the second got into bed the third into the cupboard, the fourth into the kitchen, the fifth into the oven, the sixth into the wash-tub, and the seventh into the clock-case. But the Wolf found them all out, and did not delay, but swallowed them all up one after another; only the youngest one, hid in the clock-case, he did not discover. When the Wolf had satisfied his appetite, he dragged himself out, and lying down upon the green meadow under a tree, went fast asleep.

Soon after the old Goat came home out of the forest. Ah, what a sight she saw! The hut-door stood wide open; the table, stools,and benches were overturned; the wash-tub was broken to pieces, and the sheets and pillows pulled off the bed. She sought her children, but could find them nowhere. She called them by name, one after the other; but no one answered. At last, when she came to the name of the youngest, a little voice replied, "Here I am, dear mother, in the clock-case." She took her out, and heard how the Wolf had come and swallowed all the others. You cannot think how she wept for her poor little ones.

At last she went out all in her misery, and the young Goat ran by her side; and when they came to the meadow, there law the Wolf under the tree, snoring so that the boughs quivered. She viewed him on all sides, and perceived that something moved and stirred about in his body. "Ah, mercy!" thought she, "should my poor children whom he has swallowed for his dinner, be yet alive!" So saying, she ran home and fetched a pair of scissors and a needle and thread. Then she cut open the monster's hairy coat, and had scarcely made one slit, before one little Goat put his head out, and, as she cut further, out jumped one after another, all six, still alive, and without any injury; for the monster, in his eagerness, had gulped them down quite whole. There was a joy! They hugged their dear mother, and jumped about like tailors keeping their wedding day. But the old mother said, "Go and pick up at once some large stones, that we may fill the monster's stomach,while he lies fast asleep." So the seven little Goats dragged up in great haste a pile of stones and put them in the Wolf's stomach, as many as they could bring; and then the old mother went, and, looking at him in a great hurry, saw that he was still insensible, and did not stir, and so she sewed up the slit.

When the Wolf at last woke up, he raised himself upon his hind legs, and, because the stones which were lying in his stomach made him feel thirsty, he went to a brook in order to drink. But as he went along, rolling from side to side, the stones began to tumble about in his body, and he called out,—

"What rattles, what rattles
Against my poor bones?
Not little goats, I think,
But only big stones!"

And when the Wolf came to the brook he stooped down to drink, and the heavy stones made him lose his balance so that he fell, and sank beneath the water.

As soon as the seven little Goats saw this, they came running up, singing aloud, "The Wolf is dead! the Wolf is dead!" and they danced for joy around their mother by the side of the brook.

THE following epitaph may be seen by any one visiting the old graveyard at Hallowell, Me.:

"Here lies the body of Jones the poet,
That is, he thought so and tried to show it,
But before he made the world believe it,
The devil called and he had to leave it."

Gen. R. McKee, of Kentucky, has just been married to his first wife the second time. They were divorced twenty-five years ago.

"Do you enjoy good health,Zachary?" "Why, yes, to be sure; who doesn't?"

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz, the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conducter also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain: it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz,: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Asultes; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color,or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and color, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

fi170-1y

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive a. m.	Going South. Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	8.40	12.20	3.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.59	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.30	10.55	4.30	8.21
Shickshinny	6.51	9.09	5.17	9.03
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.31
Bloom	5.28	7.53	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.10 a.m. trains for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	Mail North
Dep. 8.15 a.m	Williamsport,	Arr. 5.50 p. m.
" 8.45 "	Muncy,	Dep. 5.25 "
" 9.30 "	Milton,	" 4.40 "
" 10.10 "	Danville,	" 4.00 "
" 10.30 "	Rupert,	" 3.40 "
" 10.42 "	Catawissa,	" 3.32 "
" 11.47 "	Ringtown,	" 2.25 "
" 12.23 p.m.	Summit,	" 1.50 "
" 12.38 "	Quakake,	" 1.39 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony June,	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 "	Dine, Tamaqua, Dine,	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville,	" 11.30 "
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	"dine Manch Cuana, dine"	2.30 p.m.
" 2.35 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.19 "
" 3.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.35 a.m.
" 5.20 "	Easton,	" 11.45 "
	New York, R. Liberty st.,	
" 6.05 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.05 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 6.50 "
" 5.30 a.m.	Boston,	" 5.00 p.m

Passengers takir g the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 13th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimor Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11,1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	WESTWARD. Express	Accom.
P.M	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.		A.M.	P.M.	
		Ar. New York.	Lv			
9 12	4.45	(Foot Barclay St.)		8.00	4.10	
		....Christopher St....		8.00	4.10	
9.00	4.35	....Hoboken....		8.15	4.25	
8.35	4.10	....Newark....		8.40	4.50	
6.00	1.01	....Washington....		11.28	7.35	
		via Cen. RR. of N.J.				
		New York.				
1900	5.40	(Foot Liberty St)		9.00	5.00	
7.40	1.21	....New Hampton....		11.15	7.30	
5.48	12.27	....Oxford....		11.43	7.58	
	12.37	....Bridgeville....		11.53	8.08	
9.50	5.40	....Philadelphia....		7.30	3.50	
8.45	3.50	....Trenton....		8.45	4.42	
6.30	1.30	....Philipsburg....		11.05	7.05	
5.53	12.59	....Manunka Chunk....		12.00	8.05	
5.28	12.23	....Delaware....		12.15	8.30	
8.14	12.08	....Mount Bethel....		12.25	8.50	
3.02	12.02	....Water Gap....		12.40	8.42	
4.51	11.38	....Stroudsburg....		12.53	8.55	
	11.28	....Sprague ville....		1.05		
	11.18	....Henryville....		1.15		
4.10	11.02	....Oakland....		1.30	9.26	
4.01	10.46	....Forks....		1.46	9.41	
3.45	10.27	....Tobyhanna....		2.06	9.58	
3.34	10.14	....Gouldsboro....		2.19	10.09	
3.19	9.59	....Moscow....		2.30	10.29	
3.05	9.40	....Dunning....		2.48	10.38	P.M.
2.40	9.13	....Scranton....		3.30	9.00	8.40
7.30	8.55	....Creek's Summit....		3.40	9.15	9.10
7.17	8.50	....Abington....		3.46	9.21	9.23
6.45	1.35	8.14 ....Factoryville....		4.01	9.35	9.50
6.10	1.20	7.52 ....Nicholson....		4.20	9.54	10.30
5.49	1.24	7.37 ....Hopbottom....		4.39	10.12	11.00
4.37	—	7.15 ....Montrose....		4.57	10.30	12.07
5.10	12.10	6.51 ....New Milford....		5.18	10.47	12.35
5.45	12.35	6.30 ....Great Bend....		5.30	11.02	1.0
P.M	A.M	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. close connections are made with Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, 6.00 P. M., Washington, 7.30 P. M., and by No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.50 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

Separation with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.30 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Fourtrains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.50 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a.m. and 6.25 p.m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.40 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTEAD.
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia,New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, 8.10 and 11.25 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 3.50, 6.05 and 10.00 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 and 11.25 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a.m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.50 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10p.m. train connecting for Phil's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.25 10.30 a. m., 1.27 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.40and 9.00 a.m.,and 2.50 p.m. Herndon at 8.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m. and Sunbury at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.07 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.55 a. m., and 2.20 p. m.for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont,

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m., passing Reading at 5.05 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 6.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.35 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Lancaster, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Germantown at 8.00 a.m., 12.15 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 8.45 a. m and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.55 and 5.05 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.05 a.m.; Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 5.35 p. m., and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 1.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.30 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., April 27 1870.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated medicines for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten it will not be long before will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and tone,tonalize the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they not upsetting and efficacity. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical skill.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is from that, cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the locality say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or stop the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, produce healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that Dr. SCHENCK, or DR. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $3.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

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DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OF GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Pimple*, *Blotch* and *Blotches on the face*, and *scaly or rough skin*, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. It is a great restorer for the *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Canker" in the Mouth and Stomach.* It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have *nervous apprehensions* or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of weakness, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel *dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent*, have frequent *Headache*, mouth and *tongue badly* in the morning, *irregular appetite* and *tongue coated*, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver* or *"Biliousness."* In many cases of *"Liver Complaint"* only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In *Bronchial, Throat* and *Lung Diseases*, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1208 Chestnut st., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for: Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1208 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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